## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENVETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFFERNOON AND EVENING. BROADWAY THRATRE, Broadway, near Broom street, -Alabdin, the Wonderedt Scame-Cimperell Matinee at 1% o'Clock-Crossing the Line-Alabdin.

DODWORTH'S HALL, 805 Broadway, PROFESSOR HARTE with PERFORM HIS MIRACUS - THE HEAD IN THE AIR - DOE INDIAN BASERY TRICE - PROTEUS. Madingo at Two

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West weety-fourth street.—Guipein & Guntsvy's Mustrela.— hulopian Minstellay. Ballads, Burersques, E.—Reo al Syudest. Matings at 2% o'Clock.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BORREY, COM-OCALISE—NEGRO MINSTRAILSY, BALLEY DIVERTISEMENT IC.—THE FRIALE BRIGAND CHIEF, Matines at By O'Clock

CHARLRY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—In a Variety of Licand Lughyale Entherationate, Cort in Ballet, Schoolbots' Frolice, Matinee at 25% o'Clock. IRVING HALL, Irving place.—Complimentant Con

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-PARETA NATINEE

THE RUNYAN TABLEAUX, Union Hall, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway. --Noving Mirror Phogram Phogram --Sixty Magnificent Screws. COOPER INSTITUTE. Righth street.-Dm. HERBARD'S

NAW YORK MUSBUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.

Bran and Rigge Ann of Probat—The Washingto
Twins—Wonders in Natural History, Science and As
Licroson Dally, Open from 6 A. R. Ill 10 P. M. PERRY'S NEW ART ROOMS, 845 Broadway.-GRAN

New York, Saturday, Pebruary 9, 1867.

#### THE MEWS.

EUROPE By the Atlantic cable we have a news report dated

sterday evening, February 8. The relations between England and Spain are endan The war agitation continues in Greece and Servis William Dargan, the great Irish public works contractor is dead. The North American Provincial Confederatio bill is ready to be submitted to the English Parliamer

of a European College in Pekin, a step which will place di the other great Powers on an equal footing with

States bonds were at 72% in London, at 82% in Paris and at 75% in Frankfort. The Liverpool cotton market was more active, and closed with middling uplands at from 14% a 14% pence. Breadstuffs steady.

In the Senate yesterday bills were introduced regulating the disposition of fines, &c., incurred under the law relating to customs; extending the provisions of the act for the adjudication of land in certain States, and amendatory of the Pest Office law. Leave was asked amendatory of the Post Onice law. Lower the publica-to introduce a resolution transferring the publica-tion of debates from the Globe to the Caroni-cia, but it was objected to. The Executive, Legisand a long debate ensued on the withdrawal of the con-teact from the Drily Globs for publishing the Congres-doual proceedings. The amendment was disagreed to, but on seconsideration it was adopted by 24 years to 14 mays. The bill was then passed. The Nebraska bill was then passed over the President's veto without debate by \$1 years to 9 mays.\(^1\) The Senate soon after adjourned.

In the House a bill was the united States, in the House as bill was the United States, transportation of criminals to the United States, some further unimportant business the House results some further unimportant business to House results and the States of the States House a bill was introduced to prevent the mittee, establishing military governments in the Sout Mesers. Shanklin, Thayer, Shellabarger, Harding, Gr wold, Raymond, Stevens and a host of others ventilat their opinions of the question. The previous questi-way finally demanded, but the House refused to seco-

## THE LEGISLATURE

In the Senate yesterday bills were introduced to amend the Metropolitan Excise act; for the improve-ment of the Eudson river and authorizing the Fulton Forry and Bleecker Street Ballroad to extend their Forty and Bleecker Street Railroad to extend their tracks. The Westohester County and Southern Railroad bill, and the bill for the improvement of Clinton street, Brooklyn, were passed. The Assembly resolution favoring government aid to the Northern Pacific Railroad was adopted, and also the Assembly resolution approving the action of Congress in passing the District Suffrage bill over a veto. The bill forbidding the employment of drunkards by railroad companies was ordered to a third roading, and the Senate adjustment.

In the Assembly bills appropriating \$100,000 for the building of a new Capitot; relative to the contested election in the Eighth Aldermanic district in New York, and several others of a local or private nature were reported. Bills to consolidate the State Line and Eric and Northwest Railroad companies and to more particu-larly define the duties of overseers of highways were pamed. The Assembly then adjourned.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

The Ferry Investigating Committee held a meeting at the Aster House yesterday, and devoted their attention malely to the subject of the Hoboken and Weehawken ferries. Several witnesses were sworn and gave evidence on both sides of the question, and in the afternoon a personal inspection of the boats was made by the committee. The passengers on the steamer Morristown held as imprompts indignation meeting in the ferry house on the Jersey side yesterday morning on boing detained for three or four hours by the slowness of the boats in crossing. The meeting was quite enthusiatic. A committee was appointed, three hundred dollars were raised for its purposes, and the gentlemen composing it immediately reposted to the Legislative composing it immediately reported to the Legislative Committee at the Astor-House. George Peabody has donated one million dollars in

cosh and one million one hundred thousand in sound Mississippl bonds for the education of the youth at the South, without distinction of color. Robert C. Winthrop, Hamilton Fish, General Grant, Governor Alken, William C. Rives and other prominent gentleman are included in the list of trustees. The letter of Mr. Peabody accompanying the gift and the resolutions of the trustees on its recaption are published in our columns

this morning.

/ The steamship Atlantic was floated from her po on a sand bank in the lower bay yesterday, and, an amicable arrangement being agreed upon between the company and claimants, she departed upon her voyage

for Europe.

Patrick O'Rourke, formerty, treasurer of the Re Fenians, has instituted legal proceedings against the di-rectors of the Stephens branch for the recovery of cash thecks made payable to his order, which, it is alleged, were sent by parties who thought O'Rourke was treasurer of the O'Mahony branch, a position which he resugged at the time of Roberts' defection.

policomon are charged with amount and battery while its concorned.

resting a liquor dealer, is creating considerable excommitted yesterday, but were a beggenity released on their own recognizance. Superintendent Ken nedy has ordered that no persons under arrest shall be taken ba-

fore Justice Connelly in future.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Louis Klemon, a German, who died on Thursday of wounds inflicted on his head with a batchet by his sister. The latter was pres at as a prisoner and appeared much istier was present as a prisoner and appeared much moved. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, and severely consured a man named Dichm, who admitted that he had no surgical knowledge, but who, nevertheless, practises in that line and is by trade

robbed of \$5,000 on one of the Brostway cars, near Twenty-second street, on Thursday night. The thief was captured, but only a small portion of the money was

captured, but only a man portion were arrested yester-found on his person.

Thirty two suspicious characters were arrested yester-day under Inspector Dilks' recont order, charged with being prowlers and thieves in a general way. They were all required to give \$1,000 ban, in default of which they will be given honest employment at the Penitentiary for

eix months.

George N. Carleton, a Treasury agent, was yesterday brought before Commissioner Betts en a charge of having emberzied money and property belonging to the United States, amounting, it as supposed, to \$561,000, while acting in his official capacity at Memphis, Tenn. In default are bail in \$10,000 the Commissioner commissioner defendant for examination on Menday next

Stand Jury presented a paper to Judge Ingraham, in which they expressed an opinion against lotteries, and stated that they would give the subject further con-

fozo ordered a verdict for plaintiff in each of the follow-ing cases:—Upon the testimony adduced in the case of Phomas J. Jones va. the Corn Exchange Insurance Company, the particulars of which were given in yesterday's HERALD. Thomas J. Jones va. the Rollef Fire Insurance Company; amount \$2,713 42. The same vs. the Fire-mens' Fund Insurance Company; amount 2.003 42. The The same vs. the Rutgers Insurance Company; amount \$4,340 67, with an allowance to ex-Recorder Smith, counsel for plaintiff in each case.

In the Superior Court, General Term, on the 4th inst., Judge Monell delivered an interesting opinion, impor-tant to underwriters of vessels, a summary of which will be found under the head of law reports.

In the Marine Court yesterday, before Judge Alker and a jury, the case of Malcom Campbell va George S. Shaw, which was an action to recover \$150 for services rendered as an attorney and counsellor at law, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$25.

Jeft Davis, it is said, is in much better health than he

in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$25.

Jeff Davis, it is said, is in much better health than ho has been for six months past. He lives as comfortably range of the grounds. He avoids all conversation on po-litical matters, though allowed free intercourse with The Wisconsin Legislature has ratified the constitu-

itonal amendment.

The telegraph wires were working badly southward last night, and the despatches are consequently meagra. A very destructive fire occurred on Commerce street, a destructive three large business.

The Duncanuon Iron Company, at Duncanu was robbed of \$17,500, mostly in government se

The North German Lloyds steamship Union, Captain Von Santen, will sail from Hoboken at noon to-day, for Southampton and Bremen.

The steamship Pah Kee, Captain Stirling, will sail from pier 28 East river at three P. M. So-day, for Santiago de Cuba, via Nuevitas.

The steamship Columbia, Captain Barton, of Messrs.

Garrison & Allen's West India mail line, will sail from pier No. 4 North river, at three P. M. to day, for Havana. Mails will close at the Post Office at half-past one e'clock. The fine steamship C. W. Lord, Captain Ward, belonging to C. H. Mallory & Co.'s Texas line, leading at pic 20 East river, will sail this afternoon for Galvesten. The steamship General Grant, Captain Couch, of H. B. Cromwell & Co.'s line, will leave pier No. 9 North river at three o'clock this afternoon for New Orleans

The Black Star Line steamship Marmion, Captain Hazard, will sail at five P. M. to-day from pier No. 13 The Empire Line steamship San Jacinte, Captain At-kins, will sail punctually at three P. M. to-day for Sa-

vannah from pier No. 13 North river.

The popular and elegant steamship Quaker City, Captain Wm. H. West, of Leary's line, will sail from pier No. 14 East river, foot of Wall street, at three P. M. today for Charleston, connecting at that port with the steamer Dictator for the Florida ports. Passengers for the South by taking this steamer will save time and the

annoying delays incident to railroad travelling.

The stock market was dull but steady yesterday. Gold

was firm and closed at 138.

Trade was irregular yesterday, the hitch in the Tariff bill, the erratic movement of gold, &c., rendering the merchants uncertain what course to adopt. The tone of the general markets was not so buoyant and firm as during the first of the week, while domestic produce was generally heavy. Under the "cable news" cetton was dull and lower. Coffee was quite active and firm. was firm and closed at 138. On 'Change flour was dull, but without decided change m value. Wheat was dull' and heavy while corn an cats remained steady. Pork was quiet and lower. Beef was more active at steady prices. Lard was steady with a fair demand. Freights were generally easier. Whiskey was unchanged. Naval stores were quiet. Petroleum, though quiet, ruled firmer. Wool was moderately dealt in, but the market was firmer.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS .- On Tuesday night last according to the cable despatch, Lord Derby answered an inquiry of Earl Russell by saying that Lord Stanley, the Foreign Secretary, had asked Mr. Seward to state plainly the points of the claims on which an adjustment by arbitration was desired by the government of the United States. Thus England shows a disposition to settle the matter as soon as a clear bill of claims shall have been presented by Secretary Seward. If Mr. Seward has no already sent an explicit statement of the claims in question be should send it without further delay. Let bim make out the little bill at once and enclose it in an immediate reply to Lord Stanley. The sum total of the Alaba claims is but a mere bagatelle in comparison with the vast interests in common between Great Britain and the United States, and the imperative necessities for peace and mutual good will which unite the two nations.

MASSACHUSETTS AGAINST THE AMENDMENT It is understood that the committee of the Massachusetts Legislature has declared against the constitutional amendment. This is quite characteristic. That State and South Carolina always go arm-in-arm together against everything constitutional and in opposition to order However, the amendment will be passed with out Massachasetts, and will become part of the supreme law of the land. She will then have the satisfaction, at least, of knowing that she is consistent in being on the wrong side whenever the Union and prosperity of the country

The right beginning is half the battle, and Congress, in beginning at last at Appomattox Court House, gets at the right end of the thread of Southern restoration. The new bill from the Joint Committee of Fifteen, like the pending constitutional amendment, covers the difficulty. Chaos reigns from the Potomac to the Rlo Grande. Over all that unreconstructed region the Dred Scott decision against "niggers" and poor Union whites fearfully premils. Under Mr. Johnson's State establishments the civil authorities too often wink and connive at the doings of ruffians and outlaws, and when a military officer undertakes their punishment he is stopped by a revocation of his orders. Hence the new bill providing temporarily to divide the territory of the ten outside rebel States into five military districts, each under a Union general, and all under the supervision of General Grant and the laws and regulations of a military government. This, in wiping out all the unauthorized doings of Mr. Johnson, is going back to the point of Lee's surrender and beginning the work de novo, and the authority and the power are with Congress, and the occasion justifies in proposed action.

The opposition fire-eaters of the House of course regard this bill as a terrible Chinese dragon that is to devour us all without pepper or salt. "The death knell of civil liberty," "military despotism," "fight for our liberties," "ramparts of the constitution," "rock the land like an earthquake," "fire, sword and destruction," and all such trash, twaddle and fustian are the staple of their arguments. Give them brimstone and molasses, moonshine and green cheese, doughnuts and bonny clabber, pretzels and lager fandangoes and fiddlesticks, and you have them. We have described the bill. It is a simple, seasonable, lawful and practical measure of legislation. It only proposes to relieve Mr. Johnson of the cares and troubles of the States concerned for a short time, and to put them under the care of General Grant. We think this a capital idea. Mr. Johnson has blundered much worse in his efforts to set up again the disjointed States of the late confederacy than "little Mack" in his unfortunate efforts to put them down. When General Grant took them in hand the kid-glove policy gave way to the naked bayonet, and Quaker guns were heard of no more. He saw that the only argument with the Southern confederacy was a regular thrashing, and so he thrashed it out of the boots of Jeff Davis into absolute submission. There never was a job so difficult so neatly and thoroughly done—never in all the world. Just at that point when those rebel States and their chiefs and followers lay absolutely at the mercy of the government and were ready to comply with any terms—just then, had Mr. Johnson not been blinded by his unexpected advancement to the White House, he would have called Congress together and laid this whole business of reconstruction before the two houses. That was his path of safety and success. In taking the opposite course and in holding to it he has brought himself at length to that pass from which he must back out or be cast overboard, like Jonah, into the depths of the sea, whale or no whale to pick him up. Having foreborne until forbearance has

peased to be a virtue, Congress, assuming its rightful authority, proposes now to cast aside all this clumsy, slipshod patchwork of reconstruction attempted by Mr. Johnson, and to give General Grant a trial. Is he not the man for the task? Does he not thoroughly understand the necessities of the rebel States on behalf of law and order, and do not the ruling politiclans of those States thoroughly unders very name of Grant will produce such a change all over the South among all classes, rebel fireeaters, Yankees, native white loyalists, negroes and all, that they will think the millennium is coming and thank God for the end of "Andy Johnson's policy." Under his mesmeric shampooing the Southern politicians believe in the delusious that he has given them only their onstitutional rights, and that the two houses of Congress as they stand are iflegal, and comehow or other will be compelled to give way to "the Union as it was" and to the South as it was in the Senate of 1860-'61, including Jeff Davis, Toombs, Benjamin, Mason and Sli dell. But General Grant, under this bill, will soon dispel all such mesmerisms. We cannot doubt it when the measure is advocated by such sterling and intelligent Union soldlers as Generals Thomas, Sheridan, Schofield, Baird, Wood, Sickles and others, whose Southern ex-

perience and services, even since the war, en-

title them to the highest respect. As to the present status of the rebellious States, inside or outside, or half way, it is enough that they are not recognized by Congress as reinstated in the general government under the legislation of the Executive. They stand (excepting Tennessee) as they stood with the surrender of the last of their rebel armies. subject to the terms of Congress. Mr. Johnson having no authority to prescribe the terms or make the laws of their restoration, all that he has done, in being at last repudiated by Congress, goes for nothing. Such, too, is their cen dition of general demoralization and confusion from his blundering policy, that the efficient intervention of Grant is needed to restore the primary elements of law and order. This bject he can soon achieve, and then the constitutional amendment, made the supreme law by three-fourths of the States constituting the general government, will without difficulty be made the basis of Southern State reorganization, from Wirgina to Texas. We care no more for this party or that party than the man in the moon. The HERALD, regardless of Presidents, parties or party leaders, aims to be the organ of that public opinion which gives shape to the measures of the government and the manifest destiny of this great republic. So now we stand by the sovereignty of Congress as the law-making power of the Union, by the issues of the war and the ultimatum of the North.

Barnum for Congress.

We see that Barnum has been nominated for Congress in a district of Connecticut, and Tilton, the Woman's Rights man, heartily endorses the conscientious advocate of bables rights-to be publicly exhibited. This is all air; but before going further with the matter they ought to consult the spirits about it. The sirits of the nigger turning white and Joyce Heth should be conjured up, and the shade of

advice of Barnum's old friends is all-important upon the question of the nemination. Tilton and Barnum would, of course, accept the verdiet of these spirits as final, because they recognize the voices from the other world as essential in all their doings. We sent John Morrissey to Congress from this city to cultivate the good manners of the members. Barnum may do some good there too. He has managed a menagerie very well for a number of years, and kept grizzly bears and various other wild beasts in order. His experience, therefore, may be of some service in the House in keeping down the angry passions that occasionally arise there. If the showman who pre-served the entente cordiale between cats, rats, monkeys, pigeons, owls and other animals more or less predatory or ferocious in their habits can succeed in establishing a "happy family" in Congress, the votes of his constituents will not be quite thrown away.

The Tribune's Charity for the Poor. Unlike the gentleman in Washington who spells several sheets of bandsome government paper in finding fault with the Tribune," we shall not speil more than a page or so of foolscap in complaining of that journal in councetion with the subject of the salaries of govern-ment clerks. The single morit of the Tribune is consistency. In its advocacy of high protective duties and crushing tariffs the Trib is consistent in unwearied efforts to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. It is emphatically the organ of the rich, and puts its foot on the neck of the poor. On its own confession it belps other people into fat offices which they could live without, and labors to keep then there; but the moment a clerk complains of insufficient salary all its energies are bent to have him removed. All its sympathies are enlisted for the rich man; it struggles to get him a fat office. The peor man with a family to maintain, who has never been able to scrape together the first thousand dollars-the most difficult thing a young man undertakes when he starts in life-is an object of scorn to the Tribune. In the benevolent estimation of that journal he is a fool for being poor, and unworthy of consideration because he lives on a salary. Against this class the Tribune wages constant and cruel war in every tittle of its financial and political system of belief and conduct. To the poor man, in every condition of life, it is a direful scourge; to the rich man a prop and a consolation. Protection to the manufacturer, the cotton and wool factor, the iron founder, the wealthy proprietor in every branch of trade, means higher prices for the poor. The very workers in factories, the men, women and children who toll at the loom. the furnace and the mill, are no more exempt than others if they consume the fabrics prepared by their hands. Higher prices for goods mean more pinching, more agonizing attempts at economy, more scarcity of comfort, more tightening of the screw generally to the poor man. It is perfectly consistent that such a journal should lift up its voice against government clerks. It is the rich man's paper. With the poor it has no fellowship. Yet it fancies itself a good newspaper. "The public," it says, "wanting a good newspaper and instinctively knowing one when it sees one," most assuredly, we say, do not buy the Tribune in preference to all others, as the last balance sheet of the concern amply proves. Yes, the public does instinctively know a good newspaper; but the public does not yet fully know the sour, narrow philosophy of the Tribune, how little of the milk of human kindness it possesses, how false and fatal is its pretended philanthropy, and how dangerous and subversive a journal it is and always has been.

se who advocate a high tariff and ose who clamor for the immediate resumption of specie payments are actuated by the same motive and interests; indeed, they are for the most part the same class of people, whether in or out of Congress. This may be said, also, of the newspapers. It is a combination of rich manufacturers, bondholders and the national banks, sided by their newspaper organs, against the working classes, the agricultural and general industrial interests of the country, as well as against our depressed commerce and shipping. It is, in effect, a combination of the wealthy creditors of the nation against the mass of debtors, and if successful would result in making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

The class of manufacturers specially benefited by a high tariff are but a small portion of the community, scarcely as one to a thousand; yet the millions are made to pay through a high tariff from fifty to a hundred per cent more for almost everything they consume to fill the pockets of this insignificant portion of the popation. The argument used by the high tariff advocates, that the general public reap the advantage of what they call protection, is all bosh. Fifty per cent or more increased cost on what the people use or consume meets with no sort of compensation in the fostering of certain branches of business, if even these are fostered by a high tariff. No, the only parties really benefited, as we have said, are a limited class of manufacturing capitalists. Even the manufacturing operatives gain nothing; for the enhanced cost of living is greater than the increase of wages. All others, and particularly the farmers and farm laborers, are heavily taxed. The productive industry of the country, apart from the few manufactories, is comparatively paralyzed under such a system; because our commerce is checked, our shipping busi-ness declines, and we want markets. Every way this high tariff policy is monstrous and destructive. It is, like the resumption and national bank policy, all in favor of the wealthy few and against the general public.

If we were to force specie payments, were that possible, all who owe anything would find their debts increased over thirty per cent, while their means would be diminished. If we consider the number of debtors, in one way or another, through commercial liabilities, mortgages on property and in other ways, we must see that the mass of the community would be-come bankrupt. This would be the case especially in the West. The bulk of the property of that section, in its fine cities, flourish lages, and beautiful farms, would pass into the hands of Eastern capitalists. Forced resumption and a bigh tariff together would atterly ruin the Western people. It really seems surprising that any considerable body of men can be found in Congress to favor such partial, secthe woolly horse should be called back from tional, and ruinous legislation. The power of the banks of the dismal Styr, where, no doubt, capital is great everywhere, we know, but it is tional, and ruinous legislation. The power of

reasonable to expect that under our republican and popular form of government the people would be protected from outrageous me lies and class legislation. We shall see whether the present Congress has the sense and courage to defeat the infamous schemes of the wealthy manufacturers, bondholders and national banks to fasten upon us a high tariff and to force a resumption of specie payments. One thing is certain-if they should succeed and thus bring unparalleled trouble upon the country, the party in power will be submerged in the gen-

One of the New York Sunday papers gave h

its last issue a list of the persons in New York who own diamonds, with a statement of their value. Now this could only have been obtained from the jewellers from whom the ornaments were purchased. In the case of some of the parties named, made up as the list is without regard to social distinction, its publication, so far as their feelings are concerned, would be of little consequence, for they have no ob-jection to seeing their names in print; but to those who are differently circumstanced nothing could well be more offensive. We canot understand how the tradesmen who have been favored with the custom of our old families could have been betrayed into such a violation of their confidence; but spart from this consideration there is another which should have prevented them from being instrumental to the publication of these details. They are a positive incentive to burglary, and by supplying them they have exposed the families that deal with them to the danger of being robbed and assassinated. It is probable that as soon as the list reaches the other side it will bring upon us such an influx of expert cracksmen from the European capitals as has never before been witnessed in the experience of our police. Their notions of republican simplicity have hitherto protected us from their inroads; but as soon as they get an inkling that New York is such a fruitful field for their operations we shall unquestionably become conseious of their presence.

The newspapers are making an unnecessary fuss over the communication to the State Department which led to the resignation of Mr. Motley, our Minister at Vienna. We have no doubt that most of the statements contained in it are correct, and if they had been forwarded to us from any of our foreign correspondents we should have had no hesitation in publishing them. Nothing is more common than the remark that as soon as they get into the atmosphere of foreign courts our citizens are but toe apt to adopt the ideas and spe the flunkeyism that prevail there. If there is one thing more than another that our shoddy parvenus aim at when they go abroad it is to marry their sens or daughters to the sciens of decayed nobility. We do not quarrel with these tastes in those who choose to indulge them, but we certainly do object to their finding expression in the manner complained of in Mr. McCracken's letter. Whatever may be the opinions of such men as Mr. Motley and Mr. Hale as to the conduct of the President and the administration, common propriety, as well as self-respect, should dictate their retaining them to themselves. They should recollect that they are representatives of the government, and that as such it is unbecoming in them to indulge in strictures calculated to lower it in the estimation of foreigners. When men holding official positions are in the habit of committing such indiscretions they must not only expect that they will be closely watched, but that disagreeable consequences will ensue.

## BURDER NEAR O

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD

A Man in a Buggy Shot by Highwaymen. The Horse Runs Away with the Corpus and the Expected Scoty.

CINCIRNAM, Feb. 8, 1867. A terrible tragedy was committed here last night— one of the most borrible in the history of Cincinnati. Mr. James Hughes, the cashier and bookkeeper of R. B. Smith & Co., coal dealers, left the city in his buggy last evening, according to custom, his residence bein three miles and a half northwest of the city. He wa three miles and a half northwest of the city. He was tracked by two or three highwaymes, it is supposed, and when he reached a lonely spot he was anot through the head and instantly killed. The horse took fright at the report and ran away, the corpos still clinging to the vehicle and the murderors failing in their designed robbery. The horse was stopped by some residents on the road and the body, still warm, was removed. The murderers escaped. No trace of them has been discovered so far.

Mr. Hugh's was a highly respected citizen. He was sixty-nine years old and leaves a family.

## BOLD ROBBERIES IN THE SOUTHWEST.

ar. J. C. Woolfelk, of versal lea, xy., day before yesterday on the Lousville; been found eighty miles from here broken, and robbed. He was known to h \$1,000 when he left. He is now in the cil Two bold robberies were committed collifon while as her wharf this morning staterooms and using chloroform. The Mr. G. W. Brown, of Metropolis, Illinohe, and Dr. Shattuck, of Lattle Rock, of ness

# THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE:

The House of Representatives to-day elected a committee of three members to presecute the impeachment of Judge Frazier, of the Davisson Court Crimins

## WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

mbly, by a vote of 60 to 15, last e

## CAPTURE OF A TRAIN BY INDIANS.

Arrival of omaches from the West report sich was reported captured by Indians to stance west of where the recent massacre was

## THE SHERMAN-CAMPBELL MISSION

New Ontrare, Feb. 8, 1807.
Minister Campbell pronounces as unqualifiedly fait the reports recently circulated of a disagreement between General Sherman and himself on their joints.

First IN BROADWAY. -Between twelve and one p'clock this morning a fire broke out on the third floor of No. 1999 Broadway, in the office of Drs. Bauch & Gongel-mann, artificial eye makers. The entire contents of the

#### MUNIPICENT GIL'T FROM GEORGE PEABODY.

He Denates Two h tillous One Handred Thom

Washington, Feb. 8, 1867.

George Peabody has donat, M \$1,000,000 in cash and \$1,100,000 in unrepudiated 1 Ussissippi bonds for the instruction of Southern youth, without distinction of tolor. Robert C. Winthren to be a superior of the control of

That this munificent donation may leaf to the t perpetuity of the Union is the hope of all. This

Signed by Robert C. Winthrop, Charles P. McIlvaine, U. S. Grant, General U. S. A.; William Alten, Welliam M. Evaria, C. McAllister, Googe W. Riags, Samuel Watmore, George W. Eaton and George Peabody Russell.

An organization has already been effected, of which the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, Is Chairman and Mr. Russell, of Massachusetts, Secretary, Committees of finance and inquiry have been appointed, and it is the intention of the trustees to obminence active operations as soon as possible.

John W. Garratt, President of the Baitimore and Ohio Railroad, has tendered the use of the special car of that road to George W. Peabody and his frieuds, who leave for New York on Monday next.

Mr. Peabody, Robert C. Winthrop and others of the party dies with the British Minister to-morrow.

Insurance Company. The building is owned by Christopher Meiser. It is damaged about \$100, and to insured for \$500 in the Hamilton Insurance Company, During the progress of the above fire officer Elirodt, of the Twenty-accord precinct, fell from the roof of an adjoining building and was seriously injured. He was Ninth syrang, and more in Forty-accord.